

one velvet fetish cover, two projectile points; one crystal; one fossilized shell; one pipe with center hole; two prayer stones; two polished stones; two prayer sticks; two stone figures bundled with yarn and feathers attached; and one coiled Navajo ceremonial basket.

In 1965, the estate of Mr. Ramon Hubbell donated these items to the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site. Mr. Hubbell had originally requested the items for his Night Way Chant in 1925 at which he was consecrated to care for and use the items.

Mr. Sherwin Curley, Ramon Hubbell's grandson, has identified the items as necessary for the continued practice of traditional Navajo religion by present-day adherents and has claimed them as a lineal descendant. Representatives of the Navajo Nation and traditional Navajo religious leaders confirm that these items are needed by Ramon Hubbell's descendants for on-going ceremonial and religious traditions.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), these nineteen cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3005 (a)(5)(A), that Mr. Sherwin Curley is the direct lineal descendant of the individual who owned these sacred objects.

This notice has been sent to Mr. Sherwin Curley and officials of the Navajo Nation. Any other lineal descendant who believes him or herself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Nancy Stone, Superintendent, Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, National Park Service, P.O. Box 150, Ganado, AZ 86505, telephone (520) 755-3475 before June 24, 1996. Repatriation of these objects to Mr. Sherwin Curley may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 20, 1996.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Olmsted County Historical Society, Rochester, MN

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005 (a)(2), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Olmsted County Historical Society, Rochester, MN, which meets the definition of "sacred object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The cultural item is a birchbark scroll with mnemonic symbols.

In 1949, this scroll was donated by Dr. A.U. Desjardins to the Olmsted County Historical Society. Accession records indicate this scroll was made by the Midewiwin Lodge at Cass Lake, on the Leech Lake Reservation, MN. There is no further information regarding Dr. Desjardins' acquisition of this scroll.

Representatives of the Leech Lake Band of Chippewa have stated that this scroll is needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Ojibwe religion by present-day adherents.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Olmsted County Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), this cultural item is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Olmsted County Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Leech Lake Band of Chippewa.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Leech Lake Band of Chippewa. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Margot L. Ballard, Curator, Olmsted County Historical Society, 1195 County Road 22 SW, Rochester, MN 55902, telephone (507) 282-9447 before June 24, 1996. Repatriation of these objects to the Leech Lake Band of Chippewa may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 16, 1996.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist.

Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 96-13096 Filed 5-23-96; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-372]

Certain Neodymium-Iron-Boron Magnets, Magnet Alloys, and Articles Containing Same; Notice of Institution of Formal Enforcement Proceeding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has instituted a formal enforcement proceeding relating to the consent order issued in the above-captioned investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lyle B. Vander Schaaf, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-205-3107.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In October 1995, the Commission issued a consent order in the above-captioned investigation. The consent order provides that respondents San Huan New Materials High Tech, Inc., Ningbo Konit Industries, Inc., and Tridus International, Inc. (the "San Huan respondents"):

shall not sell for importation, import into the United States or sell in the United States after importation or knowingly aid, abet, encourage, participate in, or induce the sale for importation, importation into the United States or sale in the United States after importation of neodymium-iron-boron magnets which infringe any of claims 1-3 of the '439 patent, or articles or products which contain such magnets, except under consent or license from Crucible.

On March 4, 1996, complainant Crucible Materials Corporation (Crucible) filed a complaint seeking institution of formal enforcement proceedings against the San Huan respondents for alleged violations of the consent order. On March 12 and 28, 1996, the San Huan respondents filed letters objecting, *inter alia*, to institution of a formal enforcement proceeding and requesting instead institution of an informal enforcement proceeding.

The Commission, having examined all documents filed with respect to the complaint for formal enforcement proceeding, and having found that the complaint complies with the requirements for institution of a formal enforcement proceeding, determined to institute a formal enforcement proceeding to determine whether San Huan New Materials High Tech, Inc., Ningbo Konit Industries, Inc., and Tridus International, Inc. are in violation of the Commission consent